

convex, the last inflated, constricted about 2 millim. distance from the peristome, breathing-pore emerging at the commencement of the constriction and extending about half a whorl along the suture; aperture circular; peristome expanded, but not reflected, with an inner projecting rim; operculum concave, with about 6 whorls.

Alt. 10, maj. diam. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Perak (*Grubauer*).

A. pyramidalis, Bens., with which this species has sometimes been confused, is quite a distinct species; it is much broader, has half a whorl more, coarser sculpture, a much more oblique peristome, and the constricted area is much longer than in *A. conformis*, which by its compact form reminds one of the Tonkin species *A. Messageri*, from which it, however, quite differs in other respects. Dr. O. von Möllendorff informs me that this new species has also been collected at Salanga Island.

Bulimulus compactus, sp. n.

Shell oblong-conic, thin, very narrowly umbilicated: apical whorls reddish brown, others whitish, with numerous narrow oblique stripes of red-brown, the last three have a rugose and somewhat malleated appearance; nucleus smooth, except for some short, oblique, microscopic striæ at the suture; whorls 6, moderately convex, rapidly increasing in size, the last equal to two thirds the height of the whole shell; aperture oval, interior light brown; peristome thin, simple.

Alt. 16, maj. diam. 9 millim.

Hab. Chicani, Bolivia.

Near *B. exornatus*, Rve., and *B. cinereus*, Rve., but differing from both in having fewer and more rapidly increasing whorls. *B. exornatus* has strong radial riblets on the apical whorls, whereas they are almost smooth in *B. compactus*.

XV.—*Descriptions of Two new Fishes of the Genus Loricaria from North-western Ecuador.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Loricaria frenata.

Teeth very small, numerous in both jaws. Head $1\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ as long as broad, 5 times in total length; snout much flattened, constricted and rounded at the end, strongly projecting

beyond the lip; head-shields finely spinulose, without ridges or keels; eye in posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of head, 4 to 5 times in length of snout, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times in interorbital width; no postorbital notch; lower labial fold large, papillose, not notched, not distinctly fringed. Dorsal I 7; first ray as long as or a little longer than the head, just above base of ventral. Pectoral I 6, as long as or a little shorter than the head, reaching a little beyond base of ventral. Ventral I 5, shorter than the pectoral, reaching beyond origin of anal. Anal I 5. Upper and lower caudal rays produced into filaments. Lateral scutes 32-33, with two very indistinct obtuse keels, becoming stronger on the tail and uniting on the sixteenth or seventeenth scute; nuchal scutes without keels; 21 scutes between dorsal and caudal, 19 between anal and caudal. Breast and belly shielded; pectoral scutes numerous, polygonal; ventrals, 9 or 10 transversely enlarged ones on each side, and 3 or 4 series of smaller ones in the middle. All the scutes spinulose, but not striated. Male with a band of short hair-like bristles on each side of the head from the mouth to the gill-cleft. Olive-brown above; a black band along each side of the head, passing through the eye, sometimes continued on the body; base and anterior half of dorsal fin black, posterior half white, with or without a few black spots; other fins white, with large black blotches; a black crescentic band on the base and lobes of the caudal.

Total length 240 millim.

Several specimens from St. Javier (60 feet), Salidero (350 feet), and the Rio Durango (350 feet).

Allied to *L. rostrata*, Spix, and *L. panamensis*, Eigenm.

Loricaria jubata.

Teeth small, few. Head $1\frac{2}{5}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as broad, $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 times in total length; snout much flattened, pointed, feebly projecting beyond the lip; head-shields spinulose, with a blunt ridge above the eye extending to the snout below the nostril; eye in posterior half of head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 times in length of snout, $1\frac{3}{4}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ in interorbital width; a narrow postorbital notch; lower labial fold large, strongly papillose, fringed but not notched. Dorsal I 7; first ray $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{5}{6}$ length of head, just above base of ventral. Pectoral I 6, $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, reaching base of ventral. Ventral I 5, as long as pectoral, reaching a little beyond origin of anal. Anal I 5. Lateral scutes 28-29, with two obtuse keels uniting on the fifteenth or sixteenth scute; nuchal scutes with two feeble keels; 18 or 19 scutes between dorsal and

caudal, 16 or 17 between anal and caudal. Breast and belly shielded; pectoral scutes numerous, polygonal; ventrals, 9 or 10 transversely enlarged ones on each side and 3 or 4 series of smaller ones in the middle. All the scutes spinulose, but not striated. Male with a thick band of long hair-like bristles on each side of the head from the mouth to the gill-cleft, and another on the occiput and nape, also on the upper surface of the four outer rays of the pectoral fin. Brownish above, with five more or less distinct darker cross-bands, the first at the base of the dorsal fin; fins spotted with blackish.

Total length 210 millim.

Several specimens from St. Javier (60 feet) and the Rio Durango (350 feet).

Allied to *L. lanceolata*, Gthr.

XVI.—*Preliminary Report on a Collection of Medusæ from the Coast of British Columbia and Alaska.* By LOUIS MURBACH and CRESSWELL SHEARER.

THE material forming the basis of this report was obtained by the junior author during a trip to the coast of British Columbia in the summer of 1900 in company with Professor MacBride, of McGill University. Since then additions have been received from Professor Kincaid, Seattle, Washington. These additions have enlarged and extended the range of the collection, besides facilitating comparison with forms already at hand.

The list of species is as follows:—

Codonium apiculum, sp. n.	Thaumantias cellularia.
Turris brevicornis, sp. n.	Proboscidaetyla brevicornata.
Gonionemus Agassizii, sp. n.	Phialidium languidum.
Polyorchis minuta, sp. n.	— gregarium.
Mesonema victoria, sp. n.	
Gonionemus vertens.	SIPHONOPHORA.
Syndictyon angulatum.	
Dipurena dolichogaster.	Muggiæa Kochii.
Hippocrene Mertensii.	

In addition to the above are the following, whose identity, through imperfect preservation, is somewhat doubtful:—

Sarsia eximia.	Atollia Bairdii.
— rosaria.	Obelia polystyla.